now be of great interest to secure satisfactory specimens of this plant, in order that the doubt concerning its classification might be set at rest.

Announcement of the A. A. A. S. Committee on a Botanical Exchange.

To the Members of the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S.:

Your committee, appointed in August last to devise a method for the exchange of specimens among American botanists, have, after consultation with other botanists, decided that the most practical method is through the herbarium of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington.

A classified stock of duplicates belonging to the Department is available as a basis of an exchange herbarium.

Those desiring to exchange specimens should address, for rules and other information, Dr. Geo. Vasey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

GEO. VASEY, N. L. BRITTON,
SERENO WATSON, B. D. HALSTED,
THOMAS MORONG, Committee.

Reviews of Foreign Literature.

Experimentelle Untersuchung über das Wachsthum der Zellmembran. By F. Noll. (Abhandlung der Senckenbergerischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, Bd. xv, 1887.)

A short review of this paper, describing some interesting experiments in respect to the manner of growth of cell membrane, is given in the Centralblatt, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1888. The following is a brief abstract of the review:

The author first gives a historical sketch of the opinions held, at different times, of the manner of growth of the cell membrane. The first generally adopted theory was that of growth by apposition. Naegeli, in his work on starch grains, almost entirely overthrew this theory, establishing in its place that of intussusception. Gradually doubts arose regarding this mode of growth and the opposition theory gained new adherents, until at the present time the two theories stand opposed to each other, and the question is left for future investigators to decide.

The author undertakes to solve the question experimentally, by causing a difference in color between the old and new growth of membrane. As the new membrane will not take up aniline or similar coloring stuff, the old membrane was colored and the new left colorless. The method used has already been successful in solving questions in animal physiology. Living specimens